

## DAVID B. HILL MAKING A FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP

He Is Said to Be Planning a Victory on Tilden's Tactics.

## A WISE AND ASTUTE POLITICIAN.

Much Comment Upon What Are Thought to Be Efforts by Ex-President Cleveland.

By WILLIAM T. MANNING.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Ex-Governor David B. Hill will have it all his own way as the Eastern leader of the anti-Bryan Democracy. At the present time he is unquestionably stronger than all his rivals or opponents combined, but he has enemies within the Democratic party, bitter and unrelenting, and they are not inactive. If they cannot win themselves, they are resolved that Hill shall not carry off the prize of the nomination in 1904.

Henry Watterson, designedly or otherwise, voiced the sentiments of the anti-Hill men when, in an apparent lapse of political forgetfulness, he recently asked, "Who is Hill?" The query gave a shock to the Hill shouters, or, rather, the Hill sappers and miners, for the campaign Mr. Hill is so methodically conducting has not a brass band at the head of its column. On the contrary, his tactics are those of that master Democratic politician of the last half of the old century, Samuel J. Tilden. In the great battle that Tilden made for the Presidency he had under his special command a political army as thoroughly organized and officered as the regular army of the United States, perhaps more so. It had its corps and division commanders, and there was not an hour of the day or night when every one of them was not within call and subject to whatever order he issued. It cost an immense amount of money, but Tilden had the millions, and he was generous in his expenditures when they were helpful to his ambition was involved. Again, as a general in actual war has his maps and plans of forts and fortresses, so was Tilden similarly equipped in a political point of view. Under his special directions maps were made of every doubtful district in the country. On them was tabulated the vote cast in each year, and there was in addition a mass of personal and other material. The result was a succinct history of the political fluctuations that it had witnessed. Three years ago scores and scores of these maps were piled in a great rubbish heap in one of the rooms of the splendid Gramercy Park residence. Every one of them was

mounted and labelled. What became of them I know not. If they finally went to the Italian ragman it is a pity, for they contained in their mute lines and tracings a great object lesson of the mental and political methods of the foremost organizer of his generation.

TILDEN'S TALENTED PUPIL. David B. Hill is the oldest of all Tilden's pupils. He has a genius for combination equal to that of his preceptor, and he is not behind him in the keen sagacity that enables him to put the right man in the right place. Mr. Watterson probably would not coincide in this opinion. That is evident from the Kentucky editor's contemptuous reference to Hill as a moulted piece of Hill. But is Mr. Watterson as wise as he thinks he is? Mr. Coler is of sufficient importance to be one of the very strongest candidates for the Presidency of Maryland, and beyond the boundaries of Maryland he is the silver man of New York State and city, by whom Bryan was so loyally supported, and next to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, he holds the most commanding financial office in the country. Hill is fortunate that he can attract men like Coler to him.

GORMAN'S INFLUENCE SMALL. The reported antagonism of ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, does not appear to worry the close friends of ex-Governor Hill. His prestige in the party is gone, and the last vestige of it will have disappeared within the coming four years. Beyond the boundaries of Maryland he has no following, and even in that State the era of his dictatorship has passed away. Nevertheless the antagonism of Gorman, if antagonism there be, is a symptom that opposition exists to Hill's leadership, or, rather, to his absolute control of the Democracy of the East.

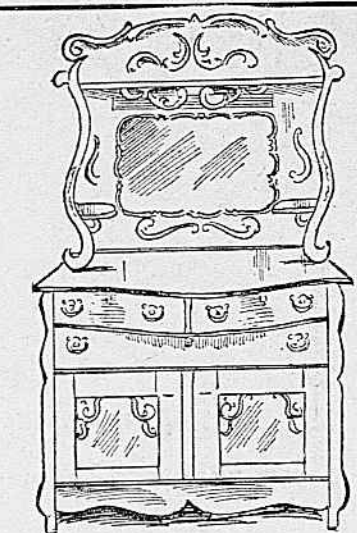
The manner in which ex-President Cleveland is going to the front is another factor in the Hill campaign. The new was the slightest friendship between the two men; in fact, they cordially dislike one another. Their methods, ideas and theories of political management, and it may be said, of government, are utterly dissimilar.

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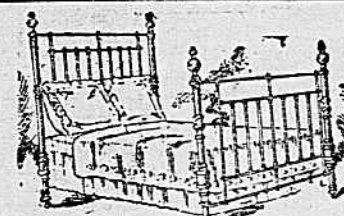
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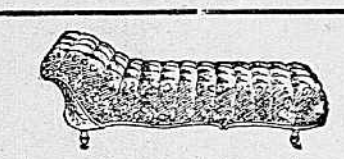
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## WHO WILL COME TO THE CONVENTION

The Matter Is Now "Up to" the People, and the Question Is What Will They Do With Their Opportunity?

## STRONG MEN ARE MENTIONED IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE OLD COMMONWEALTH

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among nearly all classes of citizens that not since the settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the late Civil War have the people of Virginia been confronted with such important public issues as those involving the election and holding of a Constitutional Convention to frame a new organic law for the State.

The opening year of the twentieth century will be called upon to remedy itself the direct offspring of reconstruction times, the present Constitution having been framed by the enemies of the old Commonwealth when shut by helpless hands her broken shield, unable to resist the injustice heaped upon her defenceless citizens by ignorant negroes and carpet-baggers who came to feast upon the extremities of an overpowered and poverty-stricken people.

The opening year of the twentieth century brings the first real substantial ray of hope for constitutional reform, the people never before having considered that the time was fully ripe for undertaking the great task of framing a new organic law for the State.

Up to the present stage of the struggle it has been the people's fight, and the masses of the Democratic voters who have no higher ambition than to widen the way of Virginia's advancement and to pave the paths of her citizens with prosperity and contentment, are responsible for the victory gained in ordering a Constitutional Convention to be held.

THE CRITICAL TEST OF BATTLE. But the crucial test of the struggle, upon which is said to hinge the fate of substantial and beneficial constitutional reform, is yet to come; and lies in the selection of men who are to compose the Convention.

It is already beginning to be whispered about that a certain circumstantial element of the Democratic party, which, it is claimed, opposed the calling of a Convention, is now busily engaged in laying plans to control the body and to dominate a majority of the members after they have assembled to undertake the momentous work for which the Convention was ordered.

Whether this be true or not, it is common talk in political circles, and much apprehension is being expressed lest the people shall "sleep upon their rights" and fail to take an active interest in the selection of the men whose work is destined to have such a far-reaching effect, not only upon those of the present generation, but upon their children and their children's children.

There has long been a demand for fewer members in the State, and it is said that there exists a tendency among office-holders generally to combine and send men to the Convention who will oppose any reform in the way of the "consolidation" or "abolition" of any of the present offices, either under the county or State governments. But it is said that there are even more potent and dangerous factors than these at work in an effort to control the Convention, and that they all stand ready to "pull interests," and make a straight fight against the people in the selection of delegates.

Against this apparent danger there seems to stand one redeeming hope, and it is to this that the "rank and file" look for their victory.

DISTINCTION RECOGNIZED. There is an evident recognition of the part of the people in nearly every section of the State that the making of a new Constitution is no child's play, and that it is a far different proposition from those which arise ordinarily in the selection of governing bodies.

Against this apparent danger there seems to stand one redeeming hope, and it is to this that the "rank and file" look for their victory.

tion, they are becoming aroused to the necessity of selecting their broadest, ablest and best men to the Convention, and of putting their feet squarely down on those who are now on the "anxious seat," and who are disposed to seek the high and honorable position of delegate. It is a fact worthy of mention that those who are announcing a desire to go to the Convention, are receiving scant encouragement from the voters, and those whose names are most frequently mentioned by the voters are men who say they do not believe the position of delegate to be a very desirable one, and that they have no desire to undertake the perplexing work which will come before the Convention.

There is just one other reason why men who make a business of politics are going to be rather scarce in the Convention, and that is because of the present indications are worth considering. It has come to be the pretty general opinion of those who watch the Convention that the Convention will be a failure, and that the Convention is a failure to the very end, and that there are but few men who will voluntarily step into an "open grave." There are a few "political artists" of the first water in the Convention, but it begins to look as if there are strong forces at work which will prevent them from controlling the work of the body.

SOME WHO MAY GO. While it is not believed that public sentiment has fully crystallized upon anyone for the Convention, from this city, save, perhaps, Hon. Charles V. Meade, who is a favorite on all hands, and who, by the way, is in no way seeking the honor, it is the opinion of those well informed on the subject that Hon. J. Taylor Elyson would be an easy winner, should he decide to allow his friends to vote for him. Mr. Elyson is deservedly popular with his people, under whose eye he has given the best years of his life to his people, and his friends feel that his well-known integrity and conservatism, combined with his long experience in public affairs, would make him an ideal representative in the Convention.

Hon. George D. Wise is another favorite, and his friends feel that he will be one of the Capital City delegates, if he runs, which it is thought he will do. Captain Wise, during his fourteen years in Congress from this district, Southern representatives, are much talked of by their people, while Congressman W. A. Jones is a favorite in the First District. "Old patriarch" from Fluvanna, Col. William B. Pettit, and Col. George W. Anderson, Harry Tucker and Congressman Quarles seem to be favorites. While Judge Roger Gregory, professor of law at Richmond College, can come from his section if he will allow his people to elect him.

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE. From out in the State comes the same battle-cry of the people that is heard here, and it is "Let us send our very best men to the Convention." Senator John W. Daniel, Judge James Keith and John A. Buchanan, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, are much talked of by their people, while Congressman W. A. Jones is a favorite in the First District. "Old patriarch" from Fluvanna, Col. William B. Pettit, and Col. George W. Anderson, Harry Tucker and Congressman Quarles seem to be favorites. While Judge Roger Gregory, professor of law at Richmond College, can come from his section if he will allow his people to elect him.

Epas Hanton, Jr., of Fauquier; K. Walton Moore, of Fairfax; Secretary Henry Fairfax, of Loudoun; R. Lindsay Gordon, of Louisa, and J. B. T. Thornton, of Prince William, are some who can come from the Eighth District if they will, while from the Valley Hon. Frank Glasgow, Col. W. Anderson, Harry Tucker and Congressman Quarles seem to be favorites. Senator Carter Glass is wanted by the people of Lynchburg, while ex-Senator B.

F. Buchanan and General Rufus A. Ayers are talked of in the Southwest.

The pressure which is being brought to bear upon such a high class of able and representative men is taken as an indication that a majority, at least, of the members of the coming Convention will compare favorably in point of ability with the best bodies that have sat to frame a Constitution for Virginia since she became a State.

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## WHO WILL BE THE NEXT POPE? IS NOW BEING WIDELY ASKED

Americans and English are Believed to Have No Chance.

## TALK WITH CARDINAL RAMPOLLA

The Astute Diplomat Gives Some Interesting Gossip About the Successor of Leo XIII.

By ANTONIO FABRIANO.

(Written for The Times.) ROME, January 26, 1901.—Of all the members of the College of Cardinals, the name of none is heard so often as that of Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State and the most intimate friend of Pope Leo XIII. Rarely is any news sent out from the Vatican but that the name of Rampolla is mentioned in it, and I am told that even in America he is better known than any of the Cardinals with the exception of Cardinal Gibbons. Cardinal Rampolla's position as Secretary of State as well as his personal intimacy with the Pontiff has made it possible for him to wield a great influence, and no living man has a clearer knowledge of hopes and fears than he. Cardinal Rampolla has been the Papal Secretary of State for nearly fifteen years, and he was, before assuming his present office, Nuncio to Spain and long experience in diplomatic affairs. He is today reputed to be one of the foremost diplomats of the world.

Cardinal Rampolla has a commanding presence. He is very tall and of magnificent physique. He is approachable and affable, and is very popular here. He is a Sicilian by birth and has the dark complexion of the natives of that island. He is noted in Rome for the exception which he showed to his aged mother whom he established in a fine villa at Frascati, just outside of Rome, in order that she might be near him. Whenever he could leave his duties in the afternoon he would visit her, and when she died, a few years ago, his grief was so great as to excite remark, and indeed some say that his face to this day shows its marks.

HIS NAME LOOMS UP. Just at this time, when the advanced age of the Pope makes the calling of a conclave to elect his successor a matter of paramount importance, because it is felt that the Pontiff's death can be delayed only a few months, the person greater prominence than usual. No man knows better than he the Pontiff's ideas and wishes as to the man who shall succeed him on the throne of St. Peter. Furthermore, the intimate acquaintance which he has with the traditions and customs of the Catholic Church makes him an unquestionable authority on the workings of the Conclave. He knows more than does any one else what the influences will govern the selection of the Pope, and it is more than likely that before the close of this year the Conclave will meet in Rome and choose a successor to Leo XIII. Cardinal Rampolla's opinion as to the probable result of the Conclave possesses an interest here that is eagerly sought.

I called on him in his apartments in the Vatican, and as the fact that the Pope has always been an Italian, at least for the last three centuries, was uppermost in my mind, the first question I asked the Cardinal Secretary was whether he thought that the next Pope would be chosen from among the Italian members of the Sacred College. "No," he answered, "I do not think so. I consider the fact that the majority of the Cardinals in the next Conclave will be Italians. I cannot but think that the next Pope will be chosen from the Italian contingent."

It sometimes happens, however, that the majority of the Conclave cannot reach an agreement on any one man, and

I therefore asked Cardinal Rampolla whether there might not be such a disagreement in the next Conclave, which might, by chance, make the Italian Cardinals, some of them, vote for a foreigner. "Such a thing will never happen," he said, "at least not in our time, and there are several reasons for being sure of it. In the first place you know very well that the differences existing between the Italian Government and the Holy See would become even more complicated by the election of a foreigner to the Pontifical Throne."

The Church claims the right of sovereignty over Rome and the Papal States, and all the cardinals know that if a foreign subject were elected Pope, we could not very well sustain this claim, because to command for our country a two-thirds majority which is necessary for the valid election of a Pope, you can easily see that the scattering of the Italian votes could not possibly give a majority to a foreign cardinal. The foreign portion of the conclave could not be relied upon to vote with the Italian members of that body. Suppose, for instance, that some of the scattering votes should concentrate, let us say upon a German candidate, do you think it possible that the French cardinals and their faction would vote for him? Or if a Frenchman were to be voted for by some of the Italians, do you think that any of the Germans would support him?

I added to this the well-known jealousy of the different European governments, some of which have still the power of voting any objectionable nomination, through their representatives in the conclave, and you will realize that they may also contribute, indirectly, to the election of another Italian Pope.

AMERICANS WON'T DO. The English and American members of the Sacred College are not likely to be influenced by these considerations, and I called the attention of Cardinal Rampolla to that fact. "To tell you what I sincerely believe," said he, "there is not the least chance even for them getting any votes. None of them has lived long enough in Rome, or even in Italy, to know much about the intricacies of canon law, or the rules governing the Roman congregations. They would not therefore be desirable candidates. What will influence the vote of the conclave more will be the necessity of electing a man who will know how to run a Church without endangering its traditions by perilous innovations. An American, or even an Englishman, would be very much feared by the other members of the conclave as being likely to introduce Anglo-American ideas and customs into the management of the Church. We Italians are very conservative, and we will remain in the old beaten track as long as possible."

I ventured to ask the Cardinal whether he thought any one of the members of the Sacred College had more probabilities in his favor than any other. "I will not mention any name," he answered, "but I will willingly tell you something of the general principles which direct the cardinals in the selection of a Pope. The most important rule, one which was laid down at the last conclave, is that the new

Pope must be a man of some experience in the government of the Church; a man who has already ruled a diocese, in a word. Besides, the very principles which gave the votes of many of the present Pope, who, as you know, had been Bishop of Perugia for a long time before the death of Pius IX. Besides, owing to the state of tension between the Vatican and the Italian Government, it was agreed at the last conclave to elect a man who was not a favorite with the Italian authorities, and I feel sure that this same rule will govern the election of the next Pope. The advantage of following it would be the preclusion of the possibility of a reconciliation or compromise with the Italian Government at the expense and perhaps with the loss of those rights of the Church which we have fought so long and undergone so many hardships, and the assertion of which has kept the Pope a practical prisoner for the last thirty years."

SOME NEGATIVE RULES. There are also a few negative rules which are observed by the cardinals in the selection of a new Pope; such as, for instance, the exclusion from the high office of any one who has been a member of a high position under the previous Pontiff. For example, I have not the slightest chance of being made Pope. The Secretary of State is never selected. He is supposed to have too much to do with the policy of the deceased Pope to have too many State secrets at his command. With a new Pope is demanded a new policy, and consequently no cardinal who has been identified with the policy of the deceased Pope is ever chosen to succeed him.

"Another of the negative principles which directed the Cardinals composing the last Conclave in the election of the present Pope was that all the Cardinals who belonged to religious orders were to be barred from the pontifical throne. In all probability this same principle will be observed in the next Conclave, because of the well-known jealousy of the religious orders against each other, and the well-grounded fear that a monk once elected Pope would favor his own order at the expense of the others. For this reason no Jesuit Cardinal has ever been elected to the See of St. Peter."

As Cardinal Rampolla talked, my mind was running over the list of Cardinals which these unwritten rules would exclude from consideration at the hands of the next Conclave. I thought of the Brothers Vanutelli, who, although very popular with the Roman aristocracy, are not so well regarded by the friends of the present Pope because of their liberalism. The names of Capellaro, Prisco, Sarto, Richelmy and other friends of Italian Government officials also crossed my mind, as did the names of many,

who, although spoken of, were either without a diocese or belonged to some religious order. It occurred to me that it has been stated in some quarters that Pope Leo XIII. has designated some one of the Cardinals as the man whom he would like to have succeed him, and asked my host if the Pope had made any such selection.

POPE LEO HAS NO CHOICE. "Do not believe anything of the kind," he replied, "if Leo XIII. had made a choice, this alone would prevent his nomination from being elected. As a rule, the Cardinals are prone to criticize the deceased Pontiff and to act exactly contrary to his expressed wishes. A selection of a candidate for the living Pope would make the Cardinals, most of them, vote for any one else but the one selected. I have heard the name of Cardinal Gotti mentioned in this connection, but you must remember that he is a Carmelite, and like the other members of religious orders, has no chance to succeed Leo XIII. Some of the men who are mentioned as successors to the present Pope are too young to succeed. A young man will not be selected, because he would be likely to reign so long as to deprive the others of the opportunity of holding the highest office on earth."

As the Cardinal closed the interview, I recalled the fact that at the last Conclave, the one that elected Leo XIII.—the Cardinals, when they went into the Conclave were to have fully decided as to the man for whom they would cast their votes. Circumstances, however, compelled the majority to change their candidate, and Cardinal Pecci, who had never been thought of as a possible successor of Pius IX., who was one of the most unpopular of the Cardinals residing in Curia, was elected and became Leo XIII. The present Pope has more than once said that he would live as long as did the Queen of England. As this letter is written the news comes that Victoria is ill, perhaps very ill, and who knows but that these opening days of a new century may see the passing of the greatest temporal and the greatest ecclesiastical monarchs of the nineteenth century, for the health of the Pope is such that any day may see a breaking down of his physical powers and the election of his successor may come before another new year. No one—not even Cardinal Rampolla—can say with certainty who that successor will be. Although improbable, it is not impossible that an American Cardinal may be the first Pope of the new century. It is said that the Hon. G. H. Davis, directing voice in a Conclave, and perhaps the election of an American Pope is in the designs of Providence, who is able to thwart the projects of men for the good of the Universal Church.

## WIVES ARE WORTH LESS THAN SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS OUT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Captain R. C. Croxton Gives Some Interesting Pen Pictures of the Country Where He Is Located.

## UNIQUE CEREMONIES IN WHICH THE BRIDE FIGHTS THE GROOM

The Inhabitants Are the Most Experienced Liars Since the Time of Ananias, and Nothing but Fines Can Reach the Facts.

Few of the many letters which have been received from the Philippine Islands have appeared so interesting as some of the private letters which have been received from Captain R. C. Croxton, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, who is now stationed, with his company, in the most southerly point in the Philippines. Captain Croxton is well known in Richmond, where he has many friends. He was stationed here from October, 1897, until the breaking out of the hostilities in Cuba. His health was then very bad, and his physician advised him not to go to Cuba until his health improved. When he got better he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous Sixth Virginia (colored) Regiment.

Captain Croxton was ordered to the Philippines, to join his regiment there, in March, 1899, and sailed a few days after receiving the order.

Some extracts of his letters to Mrs. Gordon are given below:

"TAIL-END DOB CIVILIZATION."

Bunao, P. I., Nov. 26th. You cannot call this the tail end of civilization," because civilization ends long before you get here. But the place is healthy, and as cool as any place out here, though the fifth parallel of latitude passes just north of the island, there are no more. There are twenty-five islands, of which I have charge, but only twenty are inhabited, and this is the most southerly point occupied by United States troops. With the exception of an Englishman and his wife, I and my company of two lieutenants, one doctor, and 150 men, are the only people here, except the Moros, of whom there are about six thousand. Steamers come irregularly from Manila (about 20 miles north of here) with mails, provisions, paymaster, etc., and are at times thirty or forty days apart, but I am well and busy. Am having a house built for myself, and have a crude system of water-works here. Am building new nipa huts for the men—houses three feet above the ground, fifteen feet square, and there will be four men to a house, which is a great improvement on the long barracks with six or eight men in one big room. The men have fixed them up very prettily with flowers and vines, and most of the men like this better than any of the southern posts.

PUPILS OF ANANIAS. Everything is quiet down here, but I sometimes have little Moro difficulties to settle. The Moros all have brats, and live on the coast in huts made of bamboo and covered with palm leaves. There is, however, a tribe called "Ejags," who live entirely in their canoes. They trade fish and shells for rice and salt, and never leave their canoes except for trading purposes. All are very poor and have no ambition to accumulate anything. They have no reason for the time being, but have a wholesome respect for the Daitos. These latter may be likened to a chief, as to authority, and to a duke or some such title as to social status. There are other, smaller titles among them, but no titles of nobility, so they live by fining their subjects or enslaving them.

My predecessor here had a gang of six, who had some trouble to complain of, but who told so many lies that finally, in despair, he got a man to tell him, and said to him: "You know more about these people than I do. Get at the facts and settle their case."

Well it took him about ten seconds. He said: "You are all guilty of something, so

go and bring me fifteen dollars each and go home." They seemed perfectly satisfied, and in a few minutes came back with the money, and the case was ended.

A CRAZY WEDDING.

I went to a Moro wedding the other day, and 'twas the craziest thing I ever saw. The man and woman were separated by a curtain, and the ceremony was all performed on the man's side. After the curtain was raised, then both sat with eyes on the ground for some time, and the custom is for the bride to fight and scratch whenever the groom comes near, and cry when he leaves her. This continues for three days, when the "ceremonies" are over and she goes about her household duties. This victim paid two slaves and some tobacco for her wife, or about \$5 of our money, and the price, from my point of view, was enormous.

A few of the Daitos are comparatively well off. They force their people to sell them pearls for almost nothing, then sell them at good prices. A good pearl is worth about \$2.50, and most of them are small and irregular in shape and lacking in lustre. Clothes cost very little here. Kaki suits, made by Chinamen, cost only \$3.50, and you need only about six suits a year. I left a box in New York by mail, and it cost me \$1.00 to send it. The first thing I found on opening it was a pair of skates. I am going to trade them off for knives, because I see no chance just now of any very good ice out here. KNIVES WORTH MORE THAN WOMEN.

The only extravagance is buying knives. I have about twenty-five now, some of them very handsome, with handles of carved ivory or inlaid with silver. Have just bought one for \$2.00, but it has ten dollars' worth of silver in the handle. It cost a dollar more than the average blade sells for.

An ordinary Moro has thirty cents' worth of tobacco on him and about ten dollars' worth of knife. I captured one the other day from a Moro, who had been banished and who foolishly returned here. I took everything he had and gave him six months' confinement at Fort. His horse had a beautiful blade and a handle with about twenty dollars' worth of gold and silver on it. I should like to own it, but will have to turn it in as government property.

The Sultan's brother and heir apparent came here a few days ago, collecting taxes and fines for the Sultan. He called in state with about forty followers. When he came about next day, I got out the Colt automatic gun and let him fire about thirty shots with it. When he started off, he didn't want to let it go, and immediately told me that he would sell it. He would sell it for one such gun. One half his rifle is worth as much as two women usually sell for.

A new order from Washington is to the effect that officers and men are to have one year in the United States and two years here. This means that I am to get home in 1902.

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